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Success of Parole in Cook County, Illinois.—Applicants to the Central Howard Association of Chicago during January and February, 1918, were limited to eighty-four in number, due apparently to abundance of work, and the ability of the released prisoners to secure their own work. Nevertheless, financial assistance was required in one hundred and seventy-one instances in all, and five hundred and forty-one interviews with applicants were made.

Sensational statements of the press as to prevalence of crime due to the parole law have been answered by facts. Our records for the past year show that seventy-six per cent of our paroled men have made good, and but few have actually returned to crime. Notwithstanding the January Grand Jury recommended the repeal of the parole law, the facts are that out of one thousand and thirty-four men indicted, in December and January, only nine were under parole.—F. Emory Lyon, Sup't. Central Howard, Chicago.

PENOLOGY

Provision for Discriminatory Treatment of Women, Boys and Men in Penal and Reformatory Institutions in Kansas.—The "Digest of Laws establishing Reformatories for Women" by Helen Worthington Rogers in this Journal for Nov., 1917, mentions Kansas as one of the states that has created state reformatories subsequent to January, 1917 up to which time the digest was prepared. This law is found in Chapter 298, Kansas laws, 1917. It took effect April 5, 1917. It is a very far-reaching act, and revolutionizes the treatment of delinquent women utterly in Kansas. This act establishes "The State Industrial Farm for Women" and places it under the State Board of Administration which handles, in a degree through a "state manager," all penal, reformatory, educational, benevolent and corrective institutions in the state. The state is empowered to buy no less than 160 acres for this farm. The Board may construct buildings, but no dormitory, sleeping apartment or living room may house more than twenty-five inmates, exclusive of officials. The superintendent of the farm must be a woman. Section five has the remarkable provision that "every female person, above the age of 18 years, who shall be convicted of any offense against the criminal laws of this state, punishable by imprisonment, shall be sentenced to the State Industrial Farm for Women, but the court in imposing such sentence shall not fix the limit or duration of such sentence. The term of imprisonment of any person so convicted and sentenced shall be terminated by the State Board of Administration, as authorized by this act, but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for which the person was convicted." A further limitation is that if the woman is under 25 years of age and a first offender, the board may parole her; otherwise she shall stay at least the minimum time fixed by law, and in case of murder, she shall stay the full time unless the governor intervenes. If the woman be pregnant or nursing a child, such child may remain with its mother two years and the Board may permit it to remain longer. The sweeping effect of this law is to end the old travesty of sending women to the several jails of the state. Each county has, at least in theory, a jail and there are 105 counties. As the Board of Administration has not so far been able to select a farm, the state uses a farm at the state penitentiary, but without its walls, where indeed the women prisoners of the penitentiary, only 13 in all, have been kept in a farm cottage for several years, with not a hint to the casual

visitor or passerby that the place is other than a well kept farm with a number of women employes.

The law contemplates that in some way there shall be a classification of inmates. The provision for building prescribes that they shall be so constructed as to admit of a classification of persons committed thereto. A record is required to be kept of many facts as to each woman, including "such other facts pertaining to her early social influences, habits and former life and character as will aid in determining her natural tendencies and the best plan of treatment." "Every person sentenced shall be credited for good personal demeanor and diligence in labor and study and for results accomplished, and to be charged for dereliction, negligence and offenses." Each inmate's standing shall be made known to her as often as once a month. Each may converse with members of the Board once a month if she wishes. Provision is made for the employment of the women in the manufacture of goods and utensils, and in light forms of agriculture such as truck-gardening, chicken-raising, and dairying, but not to the exclusion of raising cereals and grasses.

Paroles are encouraged, and absolute releases may be granted by the Board when it seems that the inmate will be of good behavior. Each inmate shall be granted under uniform rules, not over three cents a day while in the second grade, nor over five cents in the third grade, so as to enable her to pay her expenses when discharged until she is able to secure employment, and first wages, and this may be paid her in bulk or in installments. In assigning inmates to occupations, cottages and dormitories, the superintendent shall make a careful classification according to physical, mental and moral conditions, "in order that the groups of individuals may be mutually helpful in reformation." Appropriation was made of \$50,000 for buildings and \$5,000 for the salaries the first year.

In 1885, the state of Kansas entered upon a policy of discrimination between youthful and older men convicted of crime. In that year an Industrial Reformatory was established for male persons between 16 and 25 years, convicted of crime for the first time. In 1889, an Industrial School for Girls was established for girls who were convicted or were incorrigible or delinquent and under the age of 16 years. But after that nothing was done by the legislature to discriminate among delinquents over the age of 16 years if female, until this act of 1917. The results of this want of policy were two-fold: Hundreds of girls and women were every year incarcerated in the county and city jails over the state, in nearly all cases for misdemeanors. The other result was that prosecutions of younger women were reluctantly made and acquittals were frequent.—J. C. Ruppenthal, District Judge, Russell, Kans.

Lynching Statistics.—During the days of slavery negroes were sometimes summarily executed. From 1830 to 1840, from records kept by the *Liberator*, an anti-slavery paper, it appears that the law was generally allowed to take its course, both in cases of murder and rape by negroes. According to the files of the *Liberator* three slaves and one free negro were legally executed for rape, and two slaves legally executed for attempted rape. Near Mobile, Alabama, in May, 1835, two negroes were burned to death for the murder of two children. On April 28, 1836, a negro was burned to death at St. Louis for the killing of a deputy sheriff. From 1850 to 1860, according to the records of the *Liberator*, there appears to have been more of a tendency for the people to take the law